

ARMY Declass/Release Instructions On File**KRASNOGORSK**

In Krasnogorsk during WW II there was a large POW camp, apparently chiefly for Germans and some Italians. The camp was supervised by the NKVD, later the MVD.

POW CAMP # 27/II
74
7027/I & II

Prisoners of all ranks and nationalities were put in the camp which was segregated into three units. One unit interrogated and classified the prisoners as they arrived from other Antifa schools or POW camps. The second unit was the Antifa school itself, while the third unit was a work camp for farm prisoners. (M.B. info)

The prisoners who were chosen to attend the Antifa school were chosen for their ideological attitude, capabilities and professional abilities (MB info).

This was a permanent Antifa School and was directed by Col SEREBECHKI. Sometime during the course of the school all students are taken to Moscow to the theater MGKA 8370. ITALIANS: It has been stated that ~~all~~ the professional workers and officers earmarked for espionage activities in Italy were assembled in Camp # 27/II. These individuals were instructed in anti-religious propaganda, political economy of Italy and the history of the Italian political parties. The course for them lasted nine months. (M.B. info)

GERMANS: According to Schreiber who attended the Antifa courses at Krasnogorsk from 1945-Feb 1948, Sections I and II of the Antifa School at Krasnogorsk was chiefly made up of young persons, non professional journalists, NCOs and officers (all Germans), school teachers - some of whom had been in the NSDAP, and from other professions. They were all bright young men. They were returned to Germany to work on newspapers and in party propaganda. There were about 180 members in both courses. There were many such courses given in Krasnogorsk (MGKA 8370)

There was a special course for German doctors at the School (MGKA 8370)

After WWII many of German POW who had attended school returned to Germany & recruited German scientists to come to research lab near Krasnogorsk & work on rockets, bombs, V-2 rockets etc.

RECRUITMENT FOR SOV I.S.

Some of the indiv who attended the Antifa school in Krasnogorsk were recruited for Soviet Military Intell, and transferred to GRU schools. (MI VI Study of Sov I.S.)

Many recruited in GRU told they would be working for the Free Germany Committee

After a period of instruction the students chosen for espionage were asked to sign a document promising to work for Soviet Intelligence in the strictest secrecy, after which they were given covernames. (MB. info).

KEITH, Lilli

Jewish woman born c 1894. In 1933 or 34 went to the USSR from Berlin. In 1947 & 48 she lectured on international politics at the Antifa School in Krasnogorsk. Was well educated. (MHKA 8370)

NIEMOELLER, Johann

Son of Pastor NIEMOELLER. In 1947/48 he was an assistant teacher at the Antifa course in Krasnogorsk. He regularly reported to the MVD. Returned to Germany in the spring of 1948 (MGKA 8370)

PAULUS

German Marshal. Worked in the military section of the Camp 7027 at Krasnogorsk (MGKA 8370)

PAVLOV, Aleksandr Pavlovich

Russian Maj Ge, in mid 1940s. Was heavy set, red face, c 1.75 m tall, always drunk. (MGKA 8370). See Major General PETROV. In 1944 became chief of the espionage & CS service for POWs + NKVD internees. (MGA 5566)

PETROV

Russian Major General in the 1940s. In 1944 Sr Lt. Aleks YELPERIN of the NKVD worked with German PW technicians at Camp 7027 in Krasnogorsk., doing research work on special scientific projects. Operationally YELPERIN was responsible to General PAVLOV and administratively General PETROV. Both PETROV and PAVLOV got along well with each other. (MGGA 1193)

At the beginning of WW II General PETROV was put in charge of all Russian POW camps which he visited regularly. He worked closely with Major General VB MELNIKOV (MGKA 8370)

PERKOFYEV

Lt Col. Taught at the Antifa School (EIRA 1153)

REMLINGER

Former German Lt Gen. Former Commandant in Budapest. In 1944 at the Camp 7027 in Krasnogorsk. In Feb 1946 together with seven high SS officers hanged in Leningrad for atrocities committed on Russian territory. (MGGA 1193)

SEREBRENSKI

Col in the MVD. Officer in charge of the Antifa school at Krasnogorsk, Camp 7027. In 1947 and 1948. He had been an aide to DZERZHINSKI, and in 1945 and 1946 had been MVD Chief for Mecklenberg in Pomerania with HQ in Schwerin. He did not get along well with the other Soviet officers at Krasnogorsk. (MGKA 8370).

SPIRO

Hungarian or Rumanian Jew. Professor. Married to a woman called DURR. Both taught at the Antifa school in Krasnogorsk. He gave instruction to those taking the special course for doctors (MGKA 8370)

TOMASCHKIN

Former German Artillery General. In 1944 in PW Camp 7027 in Krasnogorsk. Was in the Military Section (MGGA 1193)

STAFF AT THE ANTIFA SCHOOL IN KRASNOGORSK

BORN

German, Dr. Engineer. In 1944 and later on the staff at Krasnogorsk. Was one of the Engineers who was brought from Germany to Krasnogorsk to do research work. Was a radium expert. (MGGA 1193)

BAMLER or BAMMLER.

Former German General. He had been Chief of the German I.S. for the Northern countries. He and his adjutant, Capt ZIMMERMANN work in the intelligence section. Was on the Military Section Staff of Camp 7027. He and ZIMMERMANN published articles in Soviet newspapers concerning their activities in the Hitler era and on how well German PWs were treated in the USSR. He was housed apart from the rest and was frequently visited by Soviet officers with whom he held long conferences. (MGGA 1193)

Prior to war had been Chief of Abwehr II of the OKH. After outbreak of war was made Chief of Staff of the Army of Norway. C 1945/46 he was sent to the camp at Krasnogorsk. For a long time he was Chief of a seminar at the Antifa school there (MGKA 8370)

CHIMATTIS, German Col. At Camp 27. Allegedly recruited agents for the Free Germany Committee. Actually was GRU. There in 1944 (MGKA 2818, Bk ID, info 1944.)

BORISOGLEBSKI

Possibly id/w Petr A SKOBLEVSKI @ WOLFF @ GOREV, etc. Sov Mil Intell officers who was active in Germany c 1923 and active in Spain during the Civil War.

Major Gen in 1945. According to SCHREIBER he was in charge of all Antifa Schools (MGKA 8370)

GRADOV, Boris-

Assigned to camp 27/1 to locate, exploit German General & other officers possessing useful military specialties. Was in charge of all agents sent from camp 27/1 to Germany. Had Red Army Sig. Camp training. Sent to Berlin in 1946 by Sov. C. Service (MGKA 5566) Spoke Russian, Gen, Fr. & Eng.

HAHN

Former German major. Air navigation expert. One of the staff of German engineers who was brought to Krasnogorsk from Germany after 1945 to do research work on special projects under Sr. Lt. VD Alekse, YELPERIN (MGGA 1193)

JANTZEN (aka JANSEN)

Lett. Professor. In 1947 and 1948 chief technical teacher in Marxism and dialectical materialism at the Antifa School in Krasnogorsk. He spoke German like a native, and it was thought that he must have spent a considerable period of time there. He advised Amoyak Zakharovich KOBULOV, Deputy Chief of the CUPVI, MVD about the German students in his courses and had something to say about those who should return to Germany or who shouldn't. He was a member of the staff of BORISOGLEBSKI who had his offices in Moscow (MGKA 8370)

Russian. Director of the school (MGKA 2818)

KAHLER, Ger. Lt who in 1944 recruited agent allegedly for Free Germany Committee, actually for GRU. At Camp 27 (MGKA 2818, Bk ID, info 1944)

KAMIL

Czech. Served as a translator for teacher at the Antifa School who did not speak German. He also organized the visits of the students to the museums and theaters in Moscow (MGKA 8370)

STERN, Frau. wife MVD Col. Walter STERN. In 1944 an NKVD

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Agent at Camp 2712. She interrogated PWs, received informants among the internees, & operated an informant net within the camp. She also did work in connection with the Ambiga program in the camp. Left Moscow for Vienna c 1948 (M6HA 5566)

WULZ, Hans

WITZELL

Former German Admiral and Chief of the Marine Waffenamt. Good physicist. Had organized the construction of a research center for heavy water in one of the fiords of Southern Norway. The Soviets were very interested in his information and asked him many questions. He was never quizzed by experts themselves but always by MVD men who had undoubtedly been briefed. General Valter STERN and Sr. Lt. Aleks YELPERIN both interrogated him. In 1947 along with other German specialists taken to a house in Moscow. He had been brought from Germany to Krasnogorsk in 1945. (MGKA 8370)

YEGOROV

Directed an informant net in Camp 271. In 44 replaced Col. Mikhail Mikhailovich KUDRYAVTSEV. worked in Ambiga School. Considered one of the best operatives in the camp. Spoke Russian, Ger, French, Eng, Yiddish. In Berlin in 48 (M6HA 5566)

YELPERIN, Aleks

Sr. Lt. VD. In 1944 served as Political Officer for Camp 7027 in Krasnogorsk, and also as security officer. His superior was General A. Z. KOBULOV, Chief of the GUPVI, and since KOBULOV was anti-Semitic it was thought that that was the reason YELPERIN was not promoted for he was a very capable officer and trusted. (MGKA 8370)

In 1944 was a former operations officer on the staff at # 7027, Krasnogorsk. Here he worked with German PW technicians on special projects such as research in dirigible torpedoes. Later a staff of engineers was brought to Krasnogorsk from Germany to do the work. His staff included artists, sculptors, engravers, etc. all of whom were recruited from German PWs. He was in the good graces of BERIYA (MGKA 1193)

ZIMMERMANN

See General BAMLER.

HÖRNLE, Former Communist. At school 42/43 (M6KA 2818, Bk X)

GRÄTZ, official of the KPD

ROTH German

SO

STUDENTS AT THE ANTIFA SCHOOL

There are so many German PWs who have attended school that only the more outstanding have been included.

ABEL, Heinrich

German Dr. Teacher prior to WW II. Anti-Communist. In 1947/48 attending the Antifa School in Krasnogorsk. Was sent away when the Soviets suspected him of being a "Schumacherite." Also attended the Police School in Moscow 7037) (MGKA 8370)

BÄR, Walter. Was in 42/43. (MGKA 2818, BK X) Also received radio training along with MICHAELIS & LUDWIG at private residence c 60 km from Moscow.

BECHLER, Bernhard

Returned to Germany in 1945 and became Minister of the Interior in Brandenburg. Had Attended the Antifa School in Krasnogorsk in 1943. (MGKA 8370)

ILBERIN, Alex.

In 42 in Camp 271 II & in 44 parachuted into East Prussia in an attempt to procure tech. intel. Completed mission & after work at the front returned to Camp 271 II in Dec. 44 & stayed there until after end Europ. War -

FLEISCHER, Karl

Attended the Antifa School in 1943. In June 1948 sent away from the school (MGKA 8370)

KESSLER, David. Classmate of MICHAELIS, see latter

KNESE, Franz - see references

KRAEMER

German PW captured in January 1943. From Nov 1943 - April 1944 attended the Antifa School in Krasnogorsk, Camp # 74. At the school he was recruited for work with the GRU and sent to a GRU espionage school in Shodnya, also near Moscow. He remained at Shodnya until Jan 1945 when he was sent to Poland and in Feb 1945 he was dropped into Germany (MI VI Study of the RIS)

LUDWIG, Franz. Classmate of MICHAELIS. Also committed him

MICHAELIS, Robert Albert. Taken Prisoner in Dec 41 & in Feb 42 recruited as a radio agent by an officer. Given political training in the Antifa School at Krasnogorsk from Oct 42 - May 43. Radio training took place in a private residence (MGKA 2818, BK X) Dropped on mission in May 43 for Naval Intel.

SCHREIBER, Walter. Has furnished as great deal of info re the Antifa School which he attended See MGKA 8370)

School c 60 km from Moscow

STEINMAN, Guenther.

Was the German leader at the Antifa Camp at Krasnogorsk. Left that town in Aug 1948 and went to Moscow. Allegedly reported to the Soviets on the inmates of the camp at K. (MGKA 8370)

WULZ, Hans

Former German Major General; Taken PW in 1943. At first in POW Camps at Voikova where he became Hauskommandant. Remained at Voikova until fall of 1947 when he was moved to the house of Von Seydlitz in Khimki near Moscow. In April 1948 he was sent to the Antifa School in Krasnogorsk where he remained until he returned to Germany in Sept 1948. Often called out of the Krasnogorsk camp to reports to MVD officers who apparently held him in esteem. (MGKA 8370)

KRASNOGORSK, REFERENCES

M.B's study of training school made in 1947, info not dated. Sources not given

PIRA 1153, C-3, Rpt 16 April 1947. Source Delliah

MGGA 1193, Rpt 18 Nov 1949. Source Franz KNESEL who attended the Antifa School in Ka (200-4-69)

MGKA 8370, 17 May 1949, Info from Walter Schreiber who attended the school (32-4-19-40y)

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APPENDIX VI

KRASNIGORSK Retraining Camp

Krasnogorsk

1. Composition

Camp KRASNIGORSK, equipped with brick barracks and located about 25 km from Moscow, is used as a political retraining camp for Pws. The PW nationalities there during the period of Jul/Aug 44 were as follows:

German (officers up the rank of Oberst)	350
Roumanian (officers)	40
Hungarian (officers)	30
various (Ncos, including work detail and cadre)	80

The group of German officers consisted of Army, Air Force, and SS men. Up to Jul 44 there were also OT officers, Landwirtschafts Fuehrer, Sonderfuehrer, and employees of the Handels Gesellschaft Ost.

2. Indoctrination and Training

PWs first of all undergo a process of indoctrination. Those who prove amenable are transferred to other camps or installations, where they receive special training. Some of these men are eventually used in espionage work. Others become active members of the Russian-sponsored National Committee for a Free Germany. In addition there is a political school near the camp, to which officers are daily taken. From remarks dropped by some of those officers, HEUER surmised that they were being trained for Party work in Germany.

The training program, which is directed by PW Obst Dr. CHIMATIS, member of the National Committee for a Free Germany, since 1943, consists of lectures, conferences, and discussions held formally informally. Additional facilities and indirect methods of teaching and indoctrination are used; motion pictures are shown. Newspapers, including Russian dailies, the German-printed "Free Germany" and a Moscow weekly, printed in English, are distributed.

Lectures are given four or five times a week. These deal with the program and purpose of the National Committee, the Nazi deception of the German people, the relative position of Germany and Russia, culture in both countries, Socialism and Communism, and the Soviet Constitution.

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Krasnogorsk

KRASNOGORSK (Moscow) Camp No. 27

Location: KRASNOGORSK' 18 km NNW of MOSCOW.

Organization: The camp is divided into three zones: Zone 1 - Observation, interrogation and classification of prisoners arriving here from other camps. (Note: Final course for propagandists was given here. The preliminary course was given at Camp 165 at Talitz 40 km. from Vianska.) Zone 2 - Anti-Fascist School. Zone 3 - Work camp for farm prisoners.

Type: Anti-Fascist School.

When Established: In or prior to 1944

Teachers: Russian: Army personnel ranking from Colonel to Major.
Commandant: Colonel PAIVANOFF.

Italian: Army personnel ranking from Captain to Second Lieut.

Students: Prisoners of all nationalities and military ranks chosen for their attitude, intellectual capabilities or professional capacity as likely candidates for collaborating with the Soviets in their native country. All professional workers and officers who were earmarked for espionage activities in Italy were assembled at KRASNOGORSK. Prisoners who had asked to attend the anti-Fascist school were also interned here in a separate group. Among the internees was a German officer who had contributed to the invention of the German flying bomb and a distinguished Italian chemist. Numerous diplomats, among them Swedish and Chinese, were included. Candidates were asked, after a period of instruction, to sign a document promising to "work for the Russian Information Service" in strictest secrecy. Individuals were then given a covername.

Curriculum: The course lasting nine months comprised daily lectures for two hours, with a written quiz on the material covered at the end of each session. Subject matter included violently anti-religious propaganda, political economy, philosophy and the history of the Italian political parties.

Living Conditions: The housing is very bad. The huts are made of timber, dirty and are overrun with vermin. The kitchens are placed in wooden buildings where food is prepared for the prisoners and the camp personnel. The camp authorities sell the food supplies intended for the prisoners. This behaviour is regarded as normal.

The hospital in the camp is devoid of the most primitive sanitary facilities. Some improvement was however, made in 1944. The camp has its own bath houses, shoemakers shops, tailoring shops, etc., and is to a great extent, self-supporting.

Misc.: TOGLIATTI visited KRASNOGORSK at least once.

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39 Nov 47

Krasnogorsk

Krasково

From Interr. Report of [REDACTED]

Subject is sent to Camp 27.

One evening in November a Russian soldier went to Subject and told him to prepare for the transfer. He was taken to the Camp Orderly Room, where he met SCHWARTZBACK, a German Major, who travelled with him to Camp 27, near Moscow.

This Camp was the seat of another school of anti-Fascism. Subject was sent to the Italian section, where courses were being given by TOGLIATTI, D'ONOFRI, MARABINI, FIAMMENGHI and a certain Papa' from Trieste.

Subject attended the courses at this school until about mid-December 1943. At that time he was called in the office and spoke to a person who introduced himself as TEODORO, but whom later Subject learned to be Major FEDIA. FEDIA told Subject he would be transferred to yet another school, more advanced.

Shortly after, Subject, Lt. Vittorio CIARNIELLO, Capt. Nicola VESCIO (an Albanian in the Italian Army) and a certain VLODIA (an alias, a Croat who had served as a Messerschmidt pilot in the German Army), were dispatched to a suburb of Moscow by car. Later Subject found that the name of this suburb was Kraskovo.

First teachings at Kraskovo.

FEDIA introduced the four to one ALEXIVANICH, who was to be their main instructor until the end of the course, i.e. October 1944, and who was thereafter referred to as "the Professor".

The four men were given aliases as follows: Eugenio MORELLI was Subject; Nicola CIARDI was CIARNIELLO; Vittorio MOSCA was VESCIO; and VLODIA was the unidentified Croat officer.

The location of this school was a small four-room bungalow. In one of the rooms were the beds for the four men; in the next room slept the Professor, next was a kitchen, and in the fourth room slept Marussia, the house-keeper. A plan of the house and of its location in Kraskovo is attached.

Two days after their arrival at Kraskovo, the four men were furnished with identical civilian suits and caps, in blue serge and soft felt.

The Professor began his lectures on advanced Communist theory and economics. Soon commissions of two or more individuals began to arrive frequently to give lectures and check on the pupils' progress and personalities. Shortly after their arrival at Kraskovo, the four men were told outright that the school was actually intended for espionage work and that their training would henceforth deal with that subject. They had the alternative of refusing and going to Siberia.

Espionage course.

The Subject states he does not know the names of the instructors, who were continually changed. Professor ALEXIVANICH did most of the teaching but some lectures were also given by the visiting commissions who continuously visited the school. FEDIA gave lessons on recruiting of agents, clandestine communications S/W, etc. He was succeeded by a tall, lean, grey haired teacher, who was again substituted with a 25-26 yrs old blond, baldish man who taught the subject until the end. Another youth taught photography; still another taught cipher.

Subjects taught were as follows: topography; radio mechanics; radio operating; photography and development; concealing messages by means of peeling of microfilms; cipher and secret writing; interception of various means of communication; camouflages and covers; recruiting of agents and organization of network; parachute training (carried on an airfield near Moscow).

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SECRET
3 Sept. 47

Krasnogorsk
PW Camp 27

RUSSIAN INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITY

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IN December 1943, Subject [redacted] agreed to fight against the Germans and was sent with a German Major SCHWARZBACH to Camp 27, near MOSCOW, where they joined 300 Italian officers who were taking a political course directed by MARABINI and TOGLIATTI. After 22 days of inactivity he was assigned to a course in political economics at KRASSOVO (Moscow). Subject, Capt VESCIO Nicola, Lt. CIARNIELLO Vittoria and a Croat officer (name unknown) lived together in a small villa and took instruction under professor ALXIVANIC. The living conditions and treatment accorded were excellent at all times and the students were permitted to wear civilian clothes.

The course taken were as follows: Political Economics, Military Instruction, Technical Radio Study, Political, Military and Industrial Espionage. Subject claims to have had lectures covering the following subjects: topography, radio telegraphy, photographic technique and development, military tactics, parachute jumping, ciphering and deciphering, radio interception, use of informants and disguises. During the nine month course, Subject claims instruction and study required fourteen (14) hours per day. Personal quizzes were frequent, and inspections by high ranking Russian officers occurred at irregular intervals. The final exams were taken in the presence of four (4) Russian officials dressed in civilian clothes.

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3 Sept 47
428th CIC Detachment,
Mtousa 25X1X6
Memo re Russian Intell.
Activity, source: [redacted]

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